HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1825. No. 284.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington July 12.		Fayetteville July 21.		Newbern. June 4.		Petersburg July 22	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120 a	125	125 a	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	37	40	42	45	40	45	50	75
Peach,	——		—	50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	10		6	7	6	6½	7	7½
Beeswax,	——	33		34	35	32	35	33	
Butter,	——	25	30	12	15	15	20	12	25
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	23	23	24	17	22
Corn,	bush.	80	100	90		45	50	55	60
Cotton,	lb.			17	18	23	25	18	25
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	12	14	15	16	12½	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			80	85	65	75		—
Flour,	bbl.	562	575	650	700	600	750	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	35	40
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000	—		1120	12500
Lard,	lb.		10	7	8	7	9	10	
Lime,	cask	150	200	225	250	—			200
Molasses,	gall.	36	40	37	40	30		36	40
Powder, Amer.	keg		—	500	750	—		550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	70	75	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	45		40	45
Rice,	cwt.	350		350	400	500		400	450
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200		—	950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	80	90	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——		50	70	75	60			—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	800	1050	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175	—		150	163
Hyson,	——		—	120	120	—			—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—	—		100	130
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	450	—		500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	8	12	13		—
Wheat,	bush.		—	125		—		75	100
Whiskey,	gall.	33		32½	35	35	40	30	32
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175		—
Sherry,	——		—		—	200	225		—
Port,	——		—	200	325	—			—
Malaga,	——		—		80	—			—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Clayton & Co.

July 19. 83—tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, and bearing date the 19th of April, 1824, I shall sell for cash, on Tuesday of August court, at the Market House in the town of Hillsborough,

Two Tracts of Land.

One adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres more or less, and formerly the property of John Durham of Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

July 10th, 1825. 83—4w

$25 REWARD

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last a negro man named BEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complexion, thin visage, and fine voice. The above reward will be given if delivered to me in the lower end of Orange county, or confined in Hillsborough Jail so that I get him.

Henry Forrest.

July 14. 83—3w

MUSIC TUITION.

J. AYKROYD, Professor of Music, Newbern, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he intends to open his school for Vocal and Instrumental Music, about the 13th of July, and will feel grateful for the patronage he may receive.

Philadelphia, June 29. 82—

For Sale in Hillsborough.

THE three lots occupied by A. B. Bruce, esq. together with the buildings and improvements thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 4th Monday of this month, at the market house. The purchaser will be required to give a note therefor, negotiable and payable at the bank in Hillsborough, and will have the usual bank accommodation by renewal every ninety days.

July 5th, 1825. 81—3w

To Parents and Guardians.

THOMAS D. BURCH has recently removed from Fayetteville to this place (Hillsborough,) where he has taken a large and commodious house for the accommodation of such students as may apply to him for board; and as every attention will be paid to morals, &c. he flatters himself that his friends and acquaintances, at least, will encourage him.

July 4th, 1825. 81—

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hubbard & Dickins is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm are placed in the hands of Wm Dickens, who is alone authorised to collect the same.

All persons having claims against the concern will please present them for adjustment; and it is expected that those indebted will pay their respective dues without delay.

Jacob Hubbird,
Wm. Dickins.

Greensborough, N. C. June 20.

I HAVE placed the bonds, accounts, &c due the firm into the hands of Dr. Watson, of Greensborough, for collection, who is properly authorised to receive the same and to grant discharges, and to whom those indebted are earnestly pressed to make immediate payment.

Wm. Dickins.

Greensborough, N. C. June 20. 80—3wp

Beware of Swindlers!!!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Monroe, Joseph Orston and others; was harboured and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedler. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken. She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by her telling who has raised her, and of her leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazier, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty five dollars, and if the said Orston and Peggy be found together, and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars

S. W. Kearsey.

June 17, 1825. 81—3w

BLANKS,

For sale at this office.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINIA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM M. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies; embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families in the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Mapdrawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

First Class,	$ 10	per session,
Second do.	12½	do.
Third and Fourth do.	15	do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825. 82—

SADDLERY

JAMES B. M'DADE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment; or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials; which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

☞ All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, Justices, &c. to the use of Robert D. Lindsay, v. *William Thom.* — John Wiley and Wm. Causbee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, John Hanner, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $ 4 65 77—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

Amos Nickols v. *Barnabas O'Farril, administrator.* — Levied on land, &c. Si. fa. to the heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased.

IT appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show couse, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $ 2 50. 77—6w

COTTON GINS FOR SALE.

HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander* who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29. 67—3m

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer, BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term. 1825.

IT is ordered by the court that at the next term of this court, and thereafter, the state's docket will be taken up on Friday. Witnesses and all others concerned will take notice and be governed accordingly, except those where the bills have not been found; they will attend and appear before the grand jury as usual.

Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

June 28. 80—3w

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1825.

A
D. B. Alsobrook, 2
Wm. Amis, 2
Samuel Alsobrook,
John Allison.

B
William Boyle,
Josiah Baldridge, 2
A. B. Bruce,
Basil Brown,
John Barton,
Robert Berry,
Jane Breze,
William Bowles,
Thos. Bowles,
Henry Bunch.

C
David Clark,
Jesse Clark,
Jane Corn,
Enoch Crutchfield,
Ezekiel B Curry, 2
James Childs, 3.
Reuben Carden,
John Campbell,
Solomon Cates,
Ephraim Cook,
Thos. Clancy, 2
Charles Cox,
John Cook,
Thomas Couch,
Wm. Cates,
Joseph Clark,
Richard C. Clayton,
Thos. Christian,
Jann J. Carrington,
Francis Childs,
James Cowan.

D
Joseph Dickson.
Mrs. Elan Davis 2
Nancy Dunagan,
Miss Polly Debruler
James Daughtry,
William Diggs,
Thos. A. T. Dubose.

E
James L. Eaton,
William Evans.

F
Henry Forrest,
John Flintom,
Alexander Forrest.

G
Hannah Gragson.

H
John Hall,
William Harris,
Alfred Hanner, 2
Winnifred Hardee,
George Hall,
Winnifred B. Hill,
John Hart,
Jesse Hargraves,
Robert Hall.

J
W. B. Jamison,
John H. Ingham,
Robert Jones,
Isaac Jackson, 2
James W. Jackson,
Drury Johnston.

K
William Kemp.

L
John Lockhart,
Samuel Lowry,
George Laws,
Mary Long,
Jas. Latta.

M
James Mebane,
Phillips Moore,
Alexander Morphis,
Willie P. Mangum,
Mr. M. E. Manly,
Elie M'Daniel,
William Morrow, 2
John Mathews,
Samuel Madden,
Asahel Moore, 2
Victor M. Murphy

N
James Nutt.

P
James Palmer, 2
William Pilliford,
Thomas Patterson.

R
John Ray, 2
Robert Richardson,
Thos. Reeves,
John Roberts,
O. Rogers,
George Reeves,
Jacob Riley,
Jas. Roberson,
Green Richards,
Frederick Reeves,
Mr. F. Russell,
John Rasberry.

S
J. P. Sneed,
Perry Sutton,
William Smith,
Godfrey Stephens,
J. S. Smith, 2
James Strayhorn,
Mrs. S. Strudwick.
Rev. L. Skidmore,
James Standford,
Joseph Stubbins,
Jas. Smith, of Wm.
Edmond Stephens,
Sheriff,
Willie Shaw.

T
Widow Thompson,
Susan Turner,
Thos. Thompson,
Richard Tap,
Robert Tinnin.

U
John Umstead.

W
John Walls,
Mary Wortham,
John Workman,
Sarah Watson,
James Williams,
Thos. D. Watts, 2
James Wilkerson,
Samuel Wortham,
Samuel Woods,
Bartlet Walden.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

July 1 81—3w

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

It is natural for the traveller advancing in a long and dangerous journey, to look back upon the part which he has already accomplished, and note the incidents that have occurred, to enable him to point out the difficulties and dangers through which he has passed to others destined to travel the same road, and to fortify himself against those which still lie before him. If perchance he meet with a fellow traveller, he will detail to him minutely the particulars of the way he has passed, and anxiously inquire what are the dangers which he must yet encounter; and agreeable to the information thus obtained will be his anxiety, caution and circumspection.

But the number of those destined at any time to endure the hardships of wayfaring, is comparatively small; there is, however, one journey which must be performed by every individual of the human family. It is the journey of life. Existence is the point from which we set out, and the grave the goal that ends the way. To some, it is a short and quiet journey; to others, a long and dangerous way. Whilst some walk peacefully and calmly through a path strewed with flowers, there are others that find it truly "a dark and thorny road."

As the traveller stores his mind with knowledge from the observation of the scenes through which he passes, and acquires a taste for a wayfaring life, and the views of varied nature; so does our moral and intellectual character take a tinge from the company with which we are conversant, and the pursuits in which we are engaged. As the traveller journeys on securely and pleasantly in proportion to the accuracy of the directions which he receives, and the entertainment afforded at the different stages of the way; so agreeably to the directions given to our youth, and the circumstances under which we arrive at certain stages, do we spend, in its course, our life pleasantly to ourselves and profitably to others, or unhappily and uselessly.

The subject, then, of the proper culture of the infant mind, and the most important steps of our life, may well be the subject of a few serious reflections. Happy would the writer be to dwell upon the four great stages of life; infancy, admission into the active scenes of the world, choice of a profession, and marriage; and offer a few considerations on each, did his present avocation afford leasure, and supply the information requisite for such essays. To the first, however, he has determined to bestow a few of the otherwise unoccupied moments of the present week, and will, in accordance with his view, state it in the following terms.

The period spent immediate beneath the parental eye, previously to entering any avocation for life.

As this will embrace a stage of life in which the infant mind is incapable of directing itself, the following remarks will of course be directed to those whom Providence has made the natural guardians of this early part of our existence.

The infant mind when it enters upon the stage of action, may well be likened to the paper beneath my pen, fair and clean, upon which any thing may be written, but once imprinted can never be entirely effaced.

This is the period in which impressions are made that become the subject of future reasoning, and subsequent conduct in life. A blot here is fatal. The fair page may be sullied, and misfortune or infamy be the consequence.

Nor should it be considered a matter of choice what characters the parents will imprint upon the young immortal. The infant has claims upon them which they are not at liberty to waive or neglect. Soon as its opening lips can articulate, it may say to them, you are the parents of my existence, guard my tottering steps, and direct my feeble reason; show me the path that leads safely through this dark and bewildered world; impart to me the rudiments of sound and pure principles, which may guide my expanding mind to truth and happiness; tell me of the dangers that lie before me, and the course that I must pursue in order to avoid the many ills that attend upon life from the cradle to the grave; teach me how I may know the path of virtue; inform me

when the Cyren train of pleasure will assail my ears, and in what way I may escape its seductive charms; point out to me the lurking places of vice, that I may avoid them; speak to me in the language of chastity, that my first impressions may be pure and exalted, such as may be the subject of a refined and virtuous life. My mind is now just beginning to operate, my youthful powers springing into action; train these powers to reason upon all the objects that I see around me, chasten the associations of my mind, unfold my fancy, give stability to my judgment, that the fruits of my life may be honour, distinction and happiness—its meridian admired—its decline peaceful and beloved.

This is the time to take the infant by the hand and lead it into the fair field of virtue and knowledge. The mind may now be furnished with the names of objects presented to it. The organs of speech are at this time pliant, and may be trained to a clear and distinct enunciation. Simple ideas may be communicated, and the opening senses delighted with the view of beautiful and delightful objects.

Some persons have strongly imagined that it is a matter of but little importance in what manner the early years of infancy are passed, whether in the culture of the mind, or the wild and unrestrained gambols of children; for in a few years the loss may be repaired and early impressions forgotten. To such the writer would simply say, time is precious, and misapplied can never be replaced; early impressions may be forgotten, but their effect will never cease to be felt. The mind and feelings may have taken a direction which no powers human can restrain or change. Often has the writer heard from the tongue of age, expressions of the deepest regret for the hours of youth mispent in folly and ignorance; but never has he heard a regret that the individual commenced too early to walk in the paths of virtue, and devoted himself too soon to the acquisition of knowledge.

It would not suit my present purpose to enter into a metaphysical analysis of the manner in which the mind received its ideas, or give the operations of the senses in acquiring and laying before the understanding the materials for all its subsequent reasonings. Of the force of first and early impressions, every one but moderately acquainted with the science of mind is fully convinced. These impressions, too, are made at a much earlier period than seems generally to be imagined; and if the mind in its first operations be not properly cultivated, like a fertile soil, it will grow up in weeds of a very noxious kind.

Instead of this early and assiduous attention to the education of a child, we often see it delivered over into the hands of a nurse, devoid of all the finer sensibilities of our nature, where it may first learn to lisp vulgarity and obscenity, and from whom it inevitably acquires a pronunciation and accent, such as may never be fully corrected. Imitation is one of the strongest habits of the mind, and we are apt to resemble those most with whom we hold the earliest and most frequent converse.

Nursed by a servant, and continually exposed to the worst examples, the evil propensity of the child's nature are imperceptibly strengthened; and losing all relish for refined amusement, it seeks every opportunity to flee from the severity of its parents, for which it has no taste, to mingle unrestrainedly with those from whom it has derived its first impressions, and to the scenes with which all its ideas are associated.

There, is, too, among servants, a great propensity to frighten children, and at least some instances are left upon record, as melancholy mementos of derauged minds, who owe their unhappy lots to careless parents. But should no such melancholy occurrence take place, the result of this careless treatment is soon very apparent, and many parents are ashamed to introduce their child into society; and well may they, for it is unfit for society; and in the parlour words might be heard from its mouth, to put to shame these faithless guardians of its youth.

The permanent injury done to the understanding and moral character by the tales so copiously dealed out by nurses and other servants, is often incalculable. At this period the mind receives as implicitly true every thing which is heard. The fabulous accounts of ghosts and geni are received and relied upon, and a foolish superstition may be implanted, which education and even religion have sometimes been found unable to counteract. But there are some parents so blinded by what they mistake for parental love, that the follies of the child are made the subject of conversation. And its talkativeness, when brought into company, is tolerated to a degree extremely unpleasant, and exhibiting alike the weakness of the child and the folly of the parent. Others there are, who profess to believe that children ought not to be introduced into society, until they have (as they term it) learned to behave. To such the writer would beg leave to address a very short question: where have they learned to misbehave? Has the nurse been the guardian of the infant you profess to love? Has the fair page been blotted by a vulgar hand? Then blush for your inhumanity, and stop the ruin of your child as soon as possible.

Greatly do those mistake, who resolve their shame into the general proposition, that children are unpleasant to company, and ought not to be introduced into society. True, if they have been nursed in the hovel of a servant, and taught nothing but vulgarity and deceit, they are not fit for the parlour, and very probably never will be: or if they are only to be introduced to rehearse the sweet speeches which have been taught them for the purpose, in mercy to company, keep them out of sight.

But if these lovely little creatures have the innocence of the child, and playful habits suited to their years, they are fit for any society. Guilt and ignorance alone can cause a feeling of shame within ourselves or for others; the one, if properly cultivated, they have not, the other is gradually removing. The smile of their innocence spreads a charm around them, and the stamp of sincerity assure them a place in every heart.

If there be an individual who delights not in the sportive and happy gaiety of the infant mind; one who would not wish to caress and be animated by the lovely child, the writer wishes not his society; his dull soul never felt one emotion of true philanthropy, nor did ever a chord of his heart vibrate with a note of genuine sensibility.

There is not in nature a more interesting object than a child, early trained in the path of learning and virtue. We look with an anxious eye to the developement of its mind, and aid, strengthen, and confirm its combinations, taking a deeper and more intense interest in its expanding powers, until we follow it through the successive grades of childhood, youth and maturity, treading with a steady foot in the field of fame and moral worth.

Great, however, as are the duties of the parent to the child, to unfold the powers of its mind, and fill its increasing capacity with useful knowledge, there is still a tantamount duty; but one which the writer touches with a trembling hand; yet one in which he feels there is something radically wrong. Soon as the mental energies begin to operate, and the mind to look abroad, the soul inquires for its Creator. It finds that once it had no existence, and inquires whence it sprang. Early may it be taught to believe that it is a moral being, and that this being attaches responsibilities, which not one, nor the whole universe, can remove from it or perform for it. It may be taught to believe that it depends on no created arm for its existence, and if it were the only being in creation it would not be more dependant on its Creator, nor more accountable for its actions than it now is. It may be made to feel that this is a personal responsibility and dependence following it in all the avocations of life.

When the parents take the child from the nurse, and first endeavour (if they ever do so) to instil these principles into its mind, the child listens to the information with the same degree of interest with which it attended to the superstitions of the nurse: but naturally inquires: As you have told me that all the nurse has taught me to believe about ghosts, and goblins, and spirits walking in the dark is false, and have instructed me to believe that the darkness has no dangers and goblins no existence; how am I to believe but that what you are telling me may be equally groundless, and when I arrive to years of maturity, in which I can judge for myself, I may find that you have but amused my fancy with the same set of idle dreams; at least, you have said that all which I once believed is false, and in return, I must receive with doubt all that you tell me. To what such treatment often leads, I leave to those who have seen a foolish superstition follow an individual to the grave, or beheld it exchanged for the dark and cheerless creed of a gloomy schepticism.

Even among those early instructed by the parent, there is often much that is wrong; many a one from infancy and earliest education is made a sectary; and when experience shall point out many things not essential, or even necessary, in the child, which it has been taught, it looses much of its former reverence for the subject itself. It finds that names and sects are nothing, and it may lead to hesitation, then to doubt, and lastly to a total indifference or dislike to the subject. Discovering so much that it has long believed essential, to be not only unnecessary, but finding some parts of it erroneous, the mind is very apt to believe that it has been imposed upon, and that a system requiring imposition to support it, is in its nature absurd; and having once doubted, and once begun the system of rejection, the work of devastation may eradicate every principle from the mind, and then leave it to settle down into a sullen infidelity.

But among the parents disposed to discharge the duties of their station, many fail in a faithful culture of the child, from a mistaken kindness, in a proper course of discipline. The writer is by no means an advocate for chastisement. He believes that by an early, a steady and judicious discipline, the cases in which it will be necessary will be very few; yet that such cases will occur is quite certain, and what parent alive to the best interests of a child, will be withheld by a mistaken kindness, from performing an imperious duty, when that child's intesrets are in the parent's hand.

Some resort to praises, scolding, threatening, and even other methods of punishment besides the rod, to effect their purpose; chosing by far the most cruel and unavailing alternative. Scolding is beneath the notice of any parent; threats the parent will forget: and the child, once having been deceived, either in the execution of threats, or the fulfilment of promises, will soon set at naught the one and disregard the other. Never ought a child to be deceived, and chastisement ought invariably to follow the commission of the offence for which it has been threatened, and the promise performed and the reward bestowed which have been held out for meritorious conduct.

The writer is aware that parental feelings are plead for a failure in proper correction. But I much doubt whether any such principle is the operating cause. If we examine into these feelings a little, we will find that if this same parent became angry, and but a very slight offence be detected, immediate flagellation is the consequence. And too often no discrimination is made between acts the offspring of a sprightly and bold disposition, and those proceeding from moral perversity. Severe stripes are equally inflicted for both. Where, then, has parental feelings flow. Lost is the sight of the child's interest in the gratifications of petulance or anger. Vent, then, *fond parent*, your brutal rage, for the child will not be corrected; but will, when from beneath your rod, feel a keen and just resentment. But correct for a fault, with mildness and mercy, the child will indeed weep by the infliction of the rod, but bless the hand that held it.

The preceding remarks have been made in reference to one child, but if correct, will be equally applicable to a family. But when the number is increased, the duties will be correspondingly enlarged. Much greater care will be necessary to govern with due discretion a family than an individual; greater watchfulness to discover the various dispositions and developements of mind. The precise discipline for one, may not be best adapted to another. And perhaps more in this than in any other part of family government is there a failure. And this failure too frequently manifests itself in a partiality ruinous to domestic tranquility, and most injurious to the mutual love and harmony of the children, and exciting in their minds a jealousy the one to the other, the full developement of which may ruin a child, and bring down the "gray hairs of the parent with sorrow to the grave."

Strange as it may seem, yet it is a fact too often observed that the attention of the parent frequently exhibits itself in cultivating one member of the family to the exclusion of the others. The writer is aware that parental affection is always plead for any failure in a proper and impartial discipline. But the very reason confutes itself. Where are the feelings of the parent gone when one child is the object of all the kindness and attention, and the others possibly equally lovely, left to stumble along the untrodden paths of learning and virtue. Examining for the cause of this palpable partiality, we often find that it arises from beholding in the child a similarity of disposition to the parent: thus soothing a self-love by beholding in the child a reflection of their own weakness, folly or perverseness. And sometimes an inattention is manifested towards a child from indications of a disposition which it is the duty of the parent to correct; or from a mental imbecility, to be pitied, not neglected. All have equal claims, and from a failure of a corresponding love, attention and culture, early antipathies between the children and a gradual disregard for the love and authority of the parent, may ripen into a settled disgust, and the day be anxiously looked for that shall free them from the domestic circle, and the name of parent, brother or sister be associated, not indeed with a rapturous and a grateful affection, but with a deep and painful regret.

There is, however, one partiality which we often behold, and one which all will appreciate, for it speaks to the heart. It is where the gifts of nature, in body or mind, are palpably deficient. Who can but sympathise with such an one, and commingle the tenderest pity with the kindest offices; nor can such a partiality fail to fill the heart of every child with the most profound love for the goodness of the parent.

But let us turn from the scenes of parental failure, where there is so much to lament, to those where the heart is gladdened by the scene, and behold that little circle around the domestic board, which a mother's love has watched and a father's care protected from the streams of vice and folly, and trained from earliest infancy in the paths of virtue and knowledge; no jarring principle here operates, but one common bond bind each in peace and reciprocal love. The joy of such parents I leave for them to feel, for I cannot describe it. Well hath the poet said,

"Some feelings are to mortals given
Much less allied to earth than heaven;
And if there be a human tear
From passion's dross refined and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek
It would not stain an angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious father's shed
Upon a duteous daughter's head"

Youth is a season upon which memory delights to dwell. We linger round the sportive scene with the fondest recollections. Never can the troubles of an unsatisfying world tear from us the delights of transporting ourselves back to the happy scenes, and dwelling with pleasing mournful remembrance on the days of youth. Happy he who can remember the past without regret; and beyond expression happy the parent who receives the gratitude of the child he has guarded and guided along the narrow path of virtue, unsullied from pollution's taint; who finds himself sinking to the evening of life, with the consolation of beholding his image live in his children, and his memory imprinted on their hearts. This is the point in the journey of life upon which philanthropy delights to rest: in such society as this my heart would wish to dwell. It is, indeed, in such a circle that we find that virtue, sincerity and benevolence have not left our dark and ruined world. Peaceful are the last hours of such a parent: and when the last solemn account shall be rendered, such parents shall find their little circle bound up in the "bundle of life," and presenting them to their heavenly Father, may say, with a smile of rapture divine, "here am I, and those whom thou hast given me."

OBSERVER.

Gov. Troup and Maj. Andrews.—The following is an extract of a letter from Major Andrews, in reply to a note of the governor of Georgia (published in our last) notifying him that all intercourse between him and the government of Georgia was suspended:

Princeton, Indian nation,
4th July, 1825.

I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th, which has given me pain as a man, but which causes no uneasiness on my part as an agent or officer of the general government. It has given me pain as a gentleman, because I think I can perceive that you feel compelled (from a sense of public duty) to transfer the pursuit by the authorities of Georgia from the *Indian* agent to the *special* agent of the United States' government. It causes no uneasiness on my part as an officer or agent of the government, because I cannot suppose for a moment that my government will censure me for doing an act of sacred duty to the Indian agent, at the same time that I performed, in suspending him from his functions, an act of courtesy to yourself and government which you thought necessary to the ascertainment of unbiased testimony. Had I entered into feelings of denunciation against the Indian agent *before his trial*, or suspended him without doing him present justice by a frank expression of the reasons which actuated me in doing so, I should indeed have apprehended the disapprobation of my government, (to which alone I look in the discharge of my duties,) because that government is administered by men preeminent for temperate and reasonable councils, and who could not be induced, by any considerations, to violate the rights guaranted to every citizen of our country, however humble, by its constitution, and by the immutable principles of justice.

Your excellency calls on me to avow or disavow the letter to the Indian agent of which you appear to complain. With the exception of a few typographical errors I avow it as my letter. I send you a corrected copy. It is such a letter as my sense of justice imperiously called on me to address him in performing a harsh act towards him, was approved of by my best judgment, such as it is, is approbated by a man, who for wisdom stands inferior to few, and in honor to none; and such an one as I confidently trust, will receive the approbation of my government. It is such a letter as, from my letter of the 31st of May, 8th, 18th and 23d June to yourself, and our frequent verbal communications, as well as those verbal and written to your aid de-camp and friend Col. Lumpkin, you ought in my opinion to have anticipated; such an one as I was convinced, "for the honor of human nature," (to use your own eloquent expression,) you expected.

Your excellency informs me "that if the letter is authentic," I am to consider all intercourse between your government and myself as "suspended." Be it so. I know no intercourse between your government and myself which is at all necessary, which is not on your part perfectly voluntary and agreeable. Being an officer of the general government, I can go on to discharge my duties fearlessly, according to the dictates of my conscience and to the best of my judgment; and, if I am to be added to the list of the proscribed, for interposing the shield of my government, to prevent the destruction of a man doomed to be condemned without a hearing or trial, I wish that suspension not only continued but made absolute and permanent.

As your excellency has thought it your duty to address me your letter of the 28th June, I have felt it my right to reply to it; and to inform you that I can now do, so far as the examinations have progressed, and they have been both numerous and important, no cause for the accusations against the agent, unless in his inflexible integrity and firmness in stemming a torrent of corruption, disgraceful in my opinion to the national character: A sense of duty compels me to say, that in using this expression, I have not allusion to your excellency, for I sincerely believe, that the same persons who have caused this outcry against the Indian agent, have abused that confidence which your excellency was compelled to repose in consequence of your official station.

With high respect and consideration, I remain your excellency's most obedient servant,

T. P. ANDREWS,
Special agent.

To his excellency George M Troup,
Governor of Georgia—Milledgeville.

The following official notice from the office of state of Hayti, we have extracted from a late number of the Telegraphe, published at Port au Prince. The resolution of the government contained therein, not to afford any aid, after the 15th of June, to emigrants from the United States, was made known in this country sometime ago. We have, however, thought proper to present the exposition of the motives of the government of Hayti in so suddenly withdrawing its aid: *National Journal.*

NOTICE.

From the office of the secretary general of Hayti.

The government of the republic, in offering an asylum to the African descendants who exist in the United States, deprived of all civil rights, did it not so much for its own as for that of this oppressed people. Its munificence indeed, has extended not only to the encouragement of emigration to Hayti, but the entire expense of it has also been defrayed.

It was not therefore to have been expected that a base speculation would have been made of the transportation of emigrants to Hayti from the United States, and that among captains of vessels, as well as among the emigrants themselves, there would have been found persons so demoralized, as to violate their good faith.—Yet, it cannot be denied, that captains, not satisfied with having persuaded emigrants who had settled in the republic, to return to the United States, have even shared with them the profits of the speculation.

How many persons have been known to have demanded the means of returning before they had scarcely debarked, and before the expiration of the 4 months for which rations had been granted by the state. Were it necessary to offer new proof of the concert of a large number of emigrants with captains of vessels, we would state, that several families which arrived in the Olive Branch, on the 4th inst. demanded their permission to return three days after

they ... emigrants are so completely destitute, as to require that the republic should pay, not only the expense of their passage, but also that of their removal from the interior to the ports of the United States where they embark. How then could this speculation take place, were not these emigrants interested in the scheme.

Wishing, therefore, to suppress this fraudulent practice, which draws considerably from the public treasury, without accomplishing the object proposed, all captains of United States' vessels, and others who shall convey emigrants to Hayti, are hereby notified, that the government of the republic will not delray any expense for the passages of said emigrants, after the 15th of June, 1825.

The emigration societies, that have been formed in the United States, are also notified, that after the above date no allowance will be made to them by the government, for any aid rendered to emigrants; and that, hereafter, they will only be entitled to 4 months provisions and a lot of ground for cultivation, the property of which they may acquire, after having paid its value.

Port-au-Prince, April 12, 1825.

By Authority: B. INGINAC,
Secretary General.

GREECE.

A Paris paper of 8th June, received at Portsmouth (N. H.) contains a long letter from Zante, of the 23 May, detailing the operations of Ibrahim Pacha at Modon, and the brave resistance which he met with from the patriots. A summary of its contents is given below:

"After the Egyptian chief had made good his landing at Modon, &c. he attempted to penetrate into the Morea, and to take the Greek town of New Navarin, where the Greeks had only a garrison of 700 men, which was afterwards reinforced to 1200. This expedition was accompanied by artillery served by Europeans, and apparatus, directed by foreign engineers. After two assaults in two days, in which he was successfully repulsed with immense loss, and a cannonade on the third, he was compelled to abandon his design, leaving in one of the assaults, "at the foot of the ramparts, more than 400 Egyptians, negroes, and strangers, struggling with death, for the Turks were unable to remove any of their wounded." The second assault was on Easterday, which the Greeks usually hold as a high holiday. On the 23d of April, a Grecian force of 8000, under Constantine Bozzaris, appeared in the vicinity, and the next day the elder Michellis, whose son had gallantly sacrificed his life in the defence of Navarin, arrived with 1000 warriors from Laconia. In this emergency, the Egyptian commander raised the siege, but was not able to escape, being encirled by 17 or 18000 Greeks, who were in communication with a Grecian squadron, under Miaulis, who had landed 500 Islanders at Navarin. The writer adds, that a corvette sent from Zante to reconnoitre, had returned, and the captain reported that he had seen a combat, in which the Turks had a thousand men killed and many wounded, although the affair was not general—and that the Greeks continued to harass their invaders. The following are extracts from the letter:

"The Greek cruisers have made several important captures. The campaign is the last for the Turks. Greece will be free and independent; its future glory is immense. We flatter ourselves the historian of the regeneration of Greece, will consecrate to us one of his pages; the noble death of Jean Mauro Michellis, is worthy to be recorded with that of Mark Bozzaris, whose story served as the plot of a tragedy of late represented at the theatre of Andros. The Hellenic senate, amid the occupations which distract its attention in the south of the Morea, is also occupied without relaxation with the siege of Patras. Count Andri Metaxa, who is at Gastouni, continues to prepare biscuit for a body of 16,000 men, who are in part already assembled at Achaia."

CHILI.

A letter from a respectable source at Valparaiso, under date of 19th March last, gives the following deplorable picture of the present condition of Chili:

"This country, as respects its political concerns, is growing worse and worse daily. I believe a thousand men (enemies) might march from Conception to Coquimbo. They have not a rial in the treasury, nor know how or where to get any, and their paper is at 50 per cent. discount. Of course they pay nothing to the few troops they have, and they are daily deserting and forming banditti in all parts of the country. There is a man called Pincheyra, who has now about a thousand men, and is a kind of successor of Benevides. His men are of all classes, Indians, Spaniards, Chilenos, &c. all well mounted. They live in the valleys and defiles of the Cordillera, and make occasional incursions into the lower country, in the province of Conception, and even on this side the Maule, destroy the villages, kill the men, carry off the women, &c. and lay waste the whole country. Less than two years ago, this fellow had not two hundred men, and instead of crushing him at that time, the government, truly Spaniard-like, set about to buy him over, or rather to buy some one to betray him. Now, after he has destroyed, perhaps half a million of property or more, they are about sending an army to fight him—who will half go over to him and the other half run away. God knows how these people have kept together under such governments as they have had. We long ago thought they could not possibly manage worse, and any change must be an improvement—but they have a strange faculty of disappointing all calculations of that kind."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 27.

In this day's paper will he found a prospectus of a religious publication, entitled the NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH, to be issued weekly at Fayetteville, by the Rev. ROBERT H. MORRISON. Our knowledge of the talents and qualifications of the editor leaves us no room to doubt that the work will be deserving of public patronage, and as there is no other paper of the kind published in the state, a hope may reasonably be indulged that it will receive it.

Wheat Harvest.—We are glad to perceive, from accounts in the northern prints, that though the wheat harvest has been thin in this section of country, other parts have been blest with more than usual abundance.

Lafayette's Land.—Colonel McKee, who was deputed to select a township of land for Gen. Lafayette has fixed upon township No. 1 north, in range No. 1 east, which joins Tallahassee. This township, the Pensacola Gazette says, is considered to be one of the best in the territory, and its worth is estimated at from 150 to $200,000. We should think the value of the land is overrated, however we might wish it otherwise.

National Intelligencer.

Ohio canal.—By the Ohio papers we are informed that the commencement of the Ohio canal, and the 4th of July, were celebrated in a manner worthy of the event and of those engaged in it. The hon. De Witt Clinton, the great champion of internal improvement, was present and threw up the first spadefull of earth. It is thought that there were at least ten thousand persons who witnessed this interesting scene. It was understood that Gov. Clinton would shortly visit Chillicothe, where gen. Jackson will be at the same time.

Cumberland road—The fourth of July was celebrated at St. Clairsville, Ohio, by breaking the ground for the continuation of the Cumberland road west of Ohio. The declaration of independence was read and an oration delivered—after which, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies, and the exulting roar of cannon, the excavation was made by the superintendant of the road; the military in mean time forming a hollow square, and cheering the laborers with loud, long and repeated huzzas.

The Erie canal is 360 miles in length—was begun July 4, 1816—cost about seven millions of dollars.

The grand jury for the superior court of law for the trial of criminal causes, at Richmond, Va. on the 14th inst. made one hundred and nine presentments for various violations of the acts of assembly made for the suppression of gambling.

Twenty five of these presentments were made against individuals for exhibiting Faro Bank; one for exhibiting Roulette; one for suffering and permitting the game of Roulette to be exhibited; and fifty-nine, for playing at Faro and Roulette.

Warning to Forgers.—In the mayor's court of Philadelphia, on the 12th inst. a man named B. C. Tees, was sentenced to 24 years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for various forgeries of which he was convicted at the present term of that court.

On the morning of the 8th ult. capt. Jehial P. Parsons, of Waterloo, N. Y. was killed at that place, by the bursting of a swivel, which was firing on Gen. Lafayette's arrival. The committee thought it advisable not to acquaint the General with this melancholy occurrence, and he proceeded as far as Syracuse before the fact was communicated to him. It is said he regretted that he was not informed of the event while at Waterloo, as he would have stayed to console with the unfortunate family. He sent back a deputation to inquire into the facts of the case and the circumstances of the family, and upon their report, immediately remitted to Mrs. Parsons the munificent sum of *Seven Hundred Dollars.*

Western currency.—The Versailles (Kentucky) Commonwealth states, that specie, at that place, commands a prenium of 60 per cent. the consequence of which is, that silver dollars are thrown into circulation which have been hoarded up for years past.—A short time since the premium was at 100 per cent.

A pump for one of the Mexican mining companies, of one thousand feet in length, has recently been cast at a furnace near Cincinnati.—The bore is about four inches; and the pump was cast in one hundred detached pieces, of ten feet in length, each. This stupendous pump cost 6 cents per pound, and each piece weighing 1000 pounds, the aggregate cost was $6000. It was taken to New-Orleans, by the steam boat Mississippi. From New-Orleans it was intended to ship it to some Mexican port, whence it is to be carried in waggons about 300 miles into the interior. Finally, it will be borne thirty miles up a steep and rugged mountain, on the backs of the Indians to its place of destination. This pump will be worked by steam.

A number of gentlemen in Upper Canada have presented a silver cup to Mr. Thompson, editor of the Herald, for the independence he displays in conducting that paper. Among the donors is Marshall S. Bidwell, esq.

Office of the Colonization Society,
Washington, 11th July, 1825.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the board of managers of the *American Colonization Society:*

Resolved, That it is expedient to dispatch a vessel, with emigrants and merchandize for the use of the colony, from Norfolk, on or before the first day of September next.

Resolved, That any society, congregation, or individual, contributing to the funds of this society a sum not less than ten dollars, shall have the privilege of nominating some free person of color, of good character, and industrious habits, to whom a passage shall be given in the next vessel which shall be dispatched to Liberia.

Resolved, That all Auxiliary Societies be requested, by public notice, to transmit their funds *directly* to the treasurer of the parent Institution, (Richard Smith, esq. of Washington city,) unless otherwise specially authorized by the board of managers.

Resolved, That the Auxiliary Societies be respectfully invited to send *delegates* to the next annual meeting of the society.

R. R. GURLEY, Resident Agent.

From the Salem Register.

MR. EDITOR—The following relation furnishes, I believe, a new fact in Natural History; if you are of the same opinion, you may publish it.

Travelling through one of the southern states, my attention was attracted by a singular rustling in the thicket which bordered the road. I stopped my horse to learn the cause, and soon discovered at a few paces from the track, a rattlesnake of rather more than ordinary size, in a coil such as these reptiles always throw themselves on the approach or attack of an enemy, exhibiting every symptom of extreme rage, and displaying all those terrible beauties for which its species is so remarkable when under the influence of passion. No cause of its disorder was at first visible; but in a short time a black snake darted from the surrounding bushes rapidly across the folds of its formidable antagonist, and disappeared on the opsite side. The rattlesnake did not fail to strike at its daring assailant, but with what success the rapidity of their motions prevented me from determining. The rattlesnake remained in his coil, prepared for another assault, which was accordingly soon offered by his black foe re-appearing, and again gliding across him with almost inconceivable rapidity, while the same attempt as formerly was made to punish the aggression. These movements were several times repeated, with no apparant advantage to either party. The black snake seemed once or twice struck by the deadly fangs of his enemy, and yet returned with undiminish celerity to his subtle assault. The density of the underwood would not permit me to follow with my eyes his retreat, and however great my curiosity to ascertain how he employed the time of his absence, I could not prevail with myself to indulge it by entering on so fatal a battle-ground. At length the rattlesnake in one of his attempts to revenge the insolence of his assailant, struck his fangs deep into his body; he extricated them, stretched himself with every appearance of agony on the ground, and turning on his back, in a short time expired. The crafty victor once more appeared and seizing the lifeless body in his mouth, dragged it from the scene of action.

VIATOR.

To the Faeemen of Orange County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—For the last six months I have been strongly invited by some of my county men, to become a candidate to represent you in the Commons in your next General Assembly. To these solicitations I could never consent to yield, until a few days ago. In the early part of June I took a long journey to the west, and during my stay there, I did hope some persons better qualified to serve and please the people than myself would come forward. But on my return home I have found those solicitations renewed with such zeal and warmth, that I have consented to tender you my services; and although I have ventured so far as to become a candidate for so important a trust, I have not so much vanity as to think myself fully qualified to discharge the many and important duties of a representative; nor do I expect ever to be able to exhibit to the world any very splendid achievements in legislation, being nothing more than a common farmer. Yet let us remember that it is not merely in the enacting salutary laws, or making long speeches, that the representative renders the most important services to his country; and I have long thought that the honest, attentive, dispassionate man, who would be found at his post at all times ready to contribute to the defeat of dangerous and visionary propositions, might be found as often useful in the assembly as any other. This defensive attitude, were I in the assembly, I should often assume; for I could never consent to lend my aid to any measure the tendency of which I regarded as doubtful, or which from its nature would have any dangerous influence upon the condition and interest of the community; but in determining upon the good or evil likely to result from any proposed act of legislation, I should at all times honestly endeavor, in every instance, to lay aside all petty and partial considerations, and keep an eye single to the character and interest of the state.

For the interest of the labouring class of men I must confess I feel much; for of them it may well be said, they bear the burden and heat of the day; and equality, economy and equal balances in the management of our public concerns would much contribute to their advantage and ease. Something like this I wish for, and will be found contending for, whether in the assembly or out of it. I have thus, gentlemen, given you a short but imperfect sketch of my sentiments, in their homespun dress. If you like them, and elect me, I will serve you as well as I can.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN STOCKARD.

July 18, 1825.

DIED,

At Andover, (Mass.) Miss SARAH POOR, aged 22. The death of this young woman is one of those tragical scenes, which for the honor of humanity we wish were less frequent. The parent, from a false regard for the welfare of his child, had debarred the attention of of a repectable young man to his daughter, and the consequence, which must have been been rending to her parents, was melancholy, derangement, and suicide by drowning.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ The exercises of the Hillsborough Female Seminary, are unavoidably postponed until Monday the 8th of August.

W. M. Green, *Superintendant.*

July 26. 84—

SMITH & M'GEE.

HAVING established themselves in the village of Pittsborough, inform their friends and the public that they intend carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

in all its branches. All orders will be punctually attended to, and executed in the best style and latest fashion; and as every exertion on their part will be made to please their customers, they hope to meet with a liberal patronage.

Smith & M'Gee.

Pittsborough, July 23. 84—3w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 21st of July, between Hillsborough and Raleigh, one pair of saddlebags containing the following papers, viz. One note on Mark Moore for one hundred and fifty dollars, given about six weeks ago and due in one month or less from the time it was given; John H. Revis witness to said note. One on John Hicks, with Anderson Hicks security, for two hundred and fourteen dollars, at interest from the date; this note was made payable to Randolph Noe and Charles Chrisman, and had several credits on it. One note on John Hicks for twenty-seven dollars, with myself security, which note I paid off myself, and tore off my name. One note on Tollever L. Hicks for eleven or twelve dollars. One note on Jacob Stare, for one hundred dollars, due in six months after it was given. Also several bills of sale for negroes; three bills of sale of Joel Yancey, one of Wm. Simpson, one of Benjamin Brown, and others not recollected. Two books, the Masonic Chart, the other the Mason's Monitor. Also a Freemason's apron; one deposition taken in Granville county, N. C; one fur hat, two pair of white pantaloons, two shirts, three or four crevats, two waistcoats, and some receipts. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading any of said notes or property, Please, if found, deliver the same to William N. Prat, esq. Orange county N. C.

William A. Hicks.

July 27. 84—3w.

VALUABLE
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber being about to remove from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, at auction, on Saturday the 30th of July next, a quantity of elegant and valuable furniture, viz. one Mahogany Side Board, one ditto China Press, one walnut China Press, Dining Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Windsor Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, Books, &c. together with many other articles.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 21. 79—

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed till Thursday the 29th September next.

J. Van Hook, jr.

TO DISTELLERS.

FOR SALE a large Condensing Still, with all the necessary apparatus: and if not sold before the 6th day of August next, it will be sold at the market house, on a credit of nine months.

J. Webb.

July 23. 84—

PROPOSALS.

For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville,

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of perodical publications has long been felt and acknowleged By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert.* To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has *not one such paper.* Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentleman in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the Telegraph a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

TO A WIFE,

During a period of severe indisposition.

BY CORNELIUS NEALE.

I said I would love thee in want or in wealth,
Through clouds and through sunshine, in sickness, in health,
And fear not, my love, when thy spirits are weak;
The troth I have plighted I never will break.
Aye sickness; but sickness—it touches the heart
With a feeling, where how many feelings have part!
There's a magic in soothing the wearisome hour;
Pity rears up the stem, and Hope looks for the flower.
The rose smells as sweetly in sunshine and air,
But the green-house has all our affection and care;
The lark sings as nobly, while soaring above;
But the bird that we nurse is the bird that we love.
I have loved thee in sickness, I'll love thee in health;
And if want be our portion, why love be our wealth,
Thy comfort in sorrow, thy stay when most weak;
The troth I have plighted I never will break.

REPENTANCE—AN EXTRACT.

Repentance is a necessary act,
But of what kind is the important fact.
Some think 'tis fix'd if they but join the church
And fairly leave old Satan in the lurch,
That if they then leave off the cheating trade,
Swearing and lying, that their "peace is made;"
But yet far different doth the Muse opine,
For if 'tis their opinion, 'tis not mine.
A fortune made perhaps by one grand cheat,
To be retain'd, repentance deems not meet.
Can we "turn good" and keep our ill got store,
Or, should we to its owner all restore?
If not, the vilest robber we can paint
Who robs no more, when rich, becomes a saint.
Faith we are told is good, but then 'tis said
Without the *works* that faith is truly dead.

RELIGION OF NATURE.

If the lips of prophets had never been touched with fire from the altar, if the inspired man has never declared to us the existence of the attributes of God, still we should not have been without witnesses to his power, his goodness and his providence. The book of nature is open before us, and the testimony is inscribed on every page in characters too plain to be misunderstood; it brings conviction to the mind, strong as the proof from Holy Writ. Let the gloomy atheist go forth in the sun bright days of spring, or the calm period of summer, and standing beneath the clear blue sky of heaven, surrounded with the wonderful works not made with hands, and his proud philosophy will be rebuked. There is a voice in the silent glen more eloquent than his, who discourses amid the spires of the city on the eternal interests of man; an admonition comes from the solitude, more impressive than the earnest exhortations of the moralist; a warning breathes from the hills, more solemn than the denunciation of the enthusiastic conviction: Every lea has a tongue; the grove murmurs wisdom; there is a hand writing on the rocks, to confute the error of his false reasoning.

The changes of the seasons give argument of strength, to convince. Spring goes forth to exercise her ancient perogative, to clothe the field with verdure, and to make the waste places blossom. The hosts of flowers and herbs are springing over hill and valley, the insects are sporting in the sunshine, and life in its various forms is in flood and forest. The gentle winds are stirring the green leaves and awake the pleasant music o their branches. Who has broken the long sleep of their wintry rest, and painted the opening bud with so many fair colors? It was not the art of man: for it exceeds his power to produce forms so perfect; it is beyond his ingenuity to give living energy to the minutest portion of inanimate matter. Nor was it the work of blind chance; for the change comes over created things, as it has done in seasons past by. There is regularity and order, and both are inconsistent with the idea of accident.

Summer spreads his mantle upon the hills and matures the promises of the younger season. The seeds are ripening, and stirred by the genial airs, are moved like the waves of a sea of verdue. There is a contrivance, an adaptation of means to the accomplishment of ends, that declares the direction of an overruling Providence, ordering all things for our happiness. The birds that flutter above their nests, the myriads of insects that spread out their wings and sport among the blossoms, or hum busily in the shade, seem animated with enjoyment. The flowers arrayed with more magnificence than eastern monarchs, drink the dew and the light, like happy creatures. And who has cared for these, and given to each his protecting care? It is a Being of unbounded kindness, who thus supplies the wants of the lowest as well as the highest orders of creation.

Autumn succeeds, and yields with rich profusion the fruits to relieve the necessities, or minister to the luxuries of the races of the earth, and gives the forest tree "his coat of many colours." To the pensive stillness of the melancholy season, solemn reflections crowd upon the heart. The aspiration of gratitude for the wide benevolence that swells around are mingled with the dim impressions of the future. When the sear and blighted leaves are scattered in our path-way, we think o our mortality, tha we too shall thus fade and wither from existence; but a hope arises, that we shall feel the reviving influence of an eternal spring; that life will again come to quicken the form, mouldered beneath the green sods; that as the perished plant is again arrayed in beauty, so shall we too, awake from the slumbers of the grave.

Winter brings the soul-stirring grandeur of tempests, the wild warfare of winds, and the revely of storms. While we witness the exercise of power, that unrestrained, would sweep away the nobles' monument of human pride like the morning mist, a sense of our own feebleness and dependence is pressed upon us.—There is a force that the weak things cannot withstand, that would spread desolation over the fair landscape, unless governed and regulated by a wisdom from on high. He who looks on the earth and ocean, has given them commissions of mercy or of wrath to save or to destroy.

The whole economy of nature, is a standing miracle. There is the exertion of a mighty power, sending the nourishing juices along every channel to the minutest leaf, and the smallest bud; protecting the numbered varieties of organic and animal life, rolling on the rivers to their courses, and raising the tides of the great ocean, sustaining and directing the order of the universe. His heart must be cold, that is not moved with admiration at the wisdom, and with gratitude for the benevolence of the Creater. *National Ægis.*

From the London Port Folio.

THE COLISEUM AT ROME.

On approaching the majestic ruins o this vast amphitheatre, the most stupendous work of the kind antiquity can boast, a sweet and gentle moving astonishment is the first sensation which seizes the beholder; and soon afterwards the grand spectacle swims before him like a cloud. To give an adequate idea of this sublime building, is a task to which the pen is unequal; it must be seen, to be appreciated. It is upwards of 1600 in circumference, and of such an elevation that it has been justly observed by the writer Ammianus, "that the eye can scarcely measure its height." Nearly one half of the external circuit still remains, consisting of four tiers of arcades, adorned with columns of four orders, the Doric, Ionian, Corinthian, and Composite. Its extent as well as its elevation, may be estimated by the number of spectators it contained, amounting, according to some accounts, to eighty thousand, and agreeably to others, to one hundred thousand.

Thirty thousand Jews are said to have been engaged by Vespasian, whose name it occasionally bears, in the construction of this vast edifice; and they have not discredited their forefathers, the builders of Solomon's Temple, by the performance. It was not finished, however, until the reign of his son Titus, who, on the first day of its being opened, introduced into the arena not less than five thousand, or according to Dio Cassius, nine thousand wild beasts, between whom and the primitive christians held captive by the Romans, combats were fought. At the conclusion of of this cruel spectacle the whole place was put under water and two fleets named the Corcyrian and the Corinthian represented a naval engagement. To render the vapour from such a multitude o persons less noxious, sweetscented water, and frequently wine mixed with saffron, was showered down from a grated work above, on the heads of the spectators.

The Roman emperors who succeeded Titus were careful of the preservation of this superb monument; even the voluptuous Heliogabalus caused it to be repaired, after a great fire. The rude Goths, who sacked the city of Rome, were contented with dispoiling it of its internal ornaments, but respected the structure itself. The christians, however, through an excess of zeal, have not been satisfied with allowing it gradually to decay. Pope Paul II. had as much of it levelled as was necessary to furnish materials for building the palace of St. Mark, and his pernicious example was followed by Cardinal Riario in the construc- of what is now called the Chancery. Lastly, a portion of it was employed by Pope Paul III in the erection of the palace Farnese. Notwithstanding all these dilapidations, there still exists enough to inspire the spectator with awe. Immense masses appear fastened to and upon one another, without mortar or cement; and these alone, from their structure, are calculated for a duration of many thousands of years. Occasionally, where the destroyers have not effectually attained their object, the half-loosened masses appear to be held in the air by some invisible power; for the wide interstices among them, leave no other support than their joints, which seem every moment as if about to yield unavoidably to the superior force of gravitation. "They will fall;" "they must fall;" is and has been the language of all beholders during the vast periods through which this stupendous edifice has thus hung together in the air.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Travelling in the stage a short time since, I was highly amused with the various characters that came into contact. The peculiarities of each where exhibited in the clearest point of view by the contrast. My attention was particularly attracted by the modesty, good sense, and sound principles of a Quaker, who said little, and that to the purpose—while the whole company was exceedingly annoyed by the incessant prating of a conceited coxcomb, who knew every thing except the very evident fact, that every person present was disgusted with his conduct. He was by turns a farmer, a politician, a philosopher, and a divine. From him we learnt what Satan has preached from the beginning, that the wicked shall not surely die, and that the whole tenor of scripture and the very nature of the gospel teach, in the clearest and most forcible manner, the dotrine of *universal* salvation; and that any other system of doctrines was founded on ignorance of the Bible. In the course of his preaching—for he was in fact as we afterwards learnt a Universal preacher of much renown—he repeatedly boasted o his knowledge of scripture, and of his ability to quote more texts than any other person present, or even in this country. After a while, the Quaker, who had hitherto said nothing on the subject, cast on him a countenance beaming with the law of kindness. "Friend," said he, "I think I heard thee say thou art very learned in the scriptures." Yes, replied the preacher, and who disputes it? I'll bet a hat I can quote more passages than all of you put together. "Well friend, then thou dost doubtless recollect this one passage: '*Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him!*'" The effect of this reproof was instantaneous, and astonishing. It was a word fitly spoken. The man appeared to lose at once all knowledge of scripture and command of his tongue. He seemed to be deaf, and almost literally dumb, the remainder of the journey. I was no less surprised than delighted, to find that the words of the wise are indeed as goads, and that the fool's mouth can be so easily sealed up.—*Family Visitor.*

A FAIR OFFER.

Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your notes every year, and get the best security you can.—Go to business diligently, and be industrious—lose no time; waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but the pride of acting justly and well—be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and night—attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday, and, 'do unto all men as you would they should do unto you.' If you are too needy in your own circumstances, to give the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay your debts.—*Dr. Franklin.*

Mr. Webster's Address on Bunker-Hill.

The address concludes thus:

We are not propagandists. Wherever other systems are preferred, either as being thought better in themselves, or as better suited to existing condition, we leave the preference to be enjoyed. Our history hitherto proves, however, that the popular form is practicable, and that with wisdom and knowledge men may govern themselves; and the duty incumbent on us is, to preserve the consistency of this cheering example, and take care that nothing may weaken its authority with the world. If, in our case, the representative system ultimately fail, popular governments must be pronounced impossible.—No combination of circumstances more favorable to the experiment can ever be expected to occur. The last hopes of mankind, therefore, rest with us; and if it should be proclaimed, that our example had become an argument against the experiment, the knell of popular liberty would be sounded throughout the earth.

These are excitements to duty; but they are not suggestions of doubt. Our history and our condition, all that is gone before us, and all that surrounds us, authorize the belief, that popular governments, though subject to occasional variations, perhaps not always for the better, in form, may yet, in their general character, be as durable and permanent as other systems. We know, indeed, that, in our country, any other is impossible. The *principle* of free governments adheres to the American soil. It is bedded in it; immovable as its mountains.

And let the sacred obligations which have devolved on this generation, and on us, sink deep into our hearts. Those are daily dropping from among us, who established our liberty and our government. The great trust now descends to new hands. Let us apply ourselves to that which is presented to us as our appropriate object. We can win no laurels in a war for Independence. Earlier and worthier hands have gathered them all. Nor are there places for us by the side of Solon and Alfred, and other founders of states. Our fathers have filled them. But there remains to us a great duty of defence and preservation: and there is opened to us also, a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Our proper business is improvement. Let our age be the age of improvement. In a day of peace, let us advance the arts of peace, and the works of peace. Let us develope the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great object, which our condition points out to us under a settled conviction and an habitual feeling, that these twenty-four states are one country. Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be, *our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.* And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever!

THE MAELSTORM WHILPOOL.

Letter from a gentleman in Washington to the hon. A. B. Woodward, judge of Middle Florida.

This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. It is situated between two islands, belonging to a group off the coast of Norway, called the Lowinstaff Islands, between Drontheim (being the most northern port of commerce) and the North Cape. I suppose the latitude to be about 69 north, but will not be certain.

I had occasion, some years since, to navigate a ship from the North Cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot, about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination, without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10, A. M. in the month of September, with a fine leading wind north-west. Two good seamen were placed at the helm, the mate on the quarter deck, all hands at their stations for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the night heads. I went on the main-topsail yard, with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool; the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight knots through the water. This alarmed me extremely; for a moment, I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge, the waves foaming round us in every form, while she was dancing gaily over them.—The sensations I experienced, are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle, running round, of a diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centry, and gradually changing its dark blue color to white—foaming, tumbling, rushing, to its vortex; very much concave, as much so as the water in a tunnel when half run out: the noise too, hissing, roaring, dashing—all presing on the mind at once, presented the most awful, grand, solemn sight I ever experienced.

We were near it about 18 minutes, and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage, the leads, the Lord knows where. From its magnitude, I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales have also been destroyed. The first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter.

I have thus, sir, given you a lame, but a true account. If hereafter I can occupy a leisure hour in detailing scenes and circumstances within my own knowledge, in the course of twenty-two years voyaging, I shall be happy, and will be amply repaid by the consciousness that I have contributed to add one moment's pleasure to a gentleman I so highly respect and esteem.

[*Michigan Herald.*

Domestic Carpeting.—A few weeks since we noticed in our paper, a very superior piece of domestic carpeting, manufactured under the direction of Mrs. Tod—We again take pleasure in noticing two more pieces of very superior domestic carpeting, manufactured in our borough; one under the direction of Mrs. Dillion, containing sixty-five yards; part of which is composed of eleven different colours—the other by Mrs. Russell, containing near thirty yards. These pieces discover great taste; and for figure, texture, beauty, and richness of colouring, will vie with the best imported carpets, and are certainly far more durable. The carpeting above mentioned was loomed by Mr. Thomas Blane, of Bedford township.

We will venture to say that the ladies of Bedford, can exhibit a greater quantity of elegant domestic carpeting than any other village of its size in Pennsylvania. In the language of Solmon,

"They seek wool and flax, and work willingly with their hands,—they look well to the ways of their household, and eat not the bread of idleness."

Beford True American.

Belfast, Me. July 6.

Singular accident.—On Friday, 17th. ult. two brothers, Ephraim and Timothy Brown, were engaged in blowing lime-rock, in the town of Lincolnville, at the distance of one mile from each other. Ephraim having drilled and charged a hole, applied fire four times without effect; he then determined to drill out the charge; and proceeded till part of the tamping was out, when the remainder took fire. He received the contents in his face and arms, in such a manner, that his left arm is at present useless, and it is feared that the sight of his left eye is entirely destroyed.—Within half an hour, Timothy was blown up and injured in such a manner, that the difference between the two can hardly be discerned.—Their mother, a widow, being from home, while one messenger was relating to her the disaster of her eldest son, was painfully interrupted by another messenger, bringing her an account of the misfortune of the younger.

A Dutch Jew, named Samuel Bonduy, lately died at Amsterdam, leaving funds to build and equip six ships of the line of 74 guns each; there was found in his house, 44 casks full of coins of all the princes in the world. A month was occupied in taking out and arranging these coins, and eight days in counting them. This man had for a long time followed the armies of France, visited all Europe, Africa, and America, and some of the establishments of Asia. He was 96 years of age.

A Brussels Journal announces that among the productions of industry which will be sent to Western Flanders to the exhibition at Haerlem, is a piece of cloth, which has in its breadth 4,200 threads, so fine that they cannot be discerned but by a magnifying glass. This piece was spun and woven by a brother and sister.—There is also a spindle of thread, imperceptible through fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.